Exhibit I

A. Immunization with pTVG-HP or pTVG-RP elicits therapeutic anti-tumor response.

Male COP rats were treated on day 0 with 10^4 Mat-Lu cells implanted subcutaneously in Matrigel (BD Pharmingen). Animals were treated in random fashion, to not bias tumor implantation, and then subsequently assigned to treatment groups. Animals were then immunized on days 1 and 15 with 100 μg pTVG-HP (n=6), pTVG-RP (n=6), or PBS (n=3) only. Bidimensional tumor measurements were obtained beginning on day 23. Figure 1 shows the mean and standard deviation of the tumor volume measurements for all animals in each treatment group, and that immunization with pTVG-HP or pTVG-RP elicits therapeutic anti-tumor response in vivo.

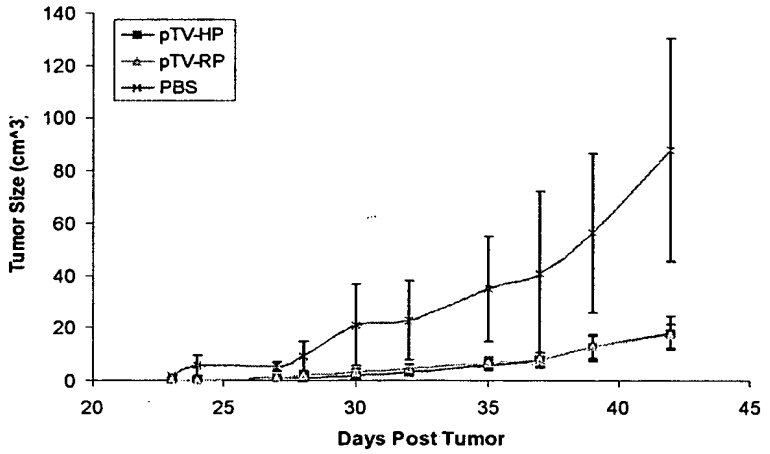

Figure 1

B. Immunization of Copenhagen rats with plasmid DNA encoding PAP elicits CTL.

Male Copenhagen rats received 10^4 MatLu cells administered subcutaneously on day 1, followed by two intradermal immunizations (on days 2 and 16) with 100 μg of control pTVG4 plasmid (n=6), pTVG-HP (n=6) or pTVG-RP (n=6). Animals were sacrificed on day 45, and splenocytes pooled from animals per group. Splenocytes were stimulated *in vitro* with irradiated MatLu cells (120 Gy) in a 10:1 ratio for 6 days with the addition of 10 U/ml rIL-2 on day 4. CTL activity to MatLu target cells was detected by LDH release (Cytox 96 kit, Promega) on day 7. Figure 2 shows the mean and SD of % specific lysis for triplicate samples, and that immunization of Copenhagen rats with plasmid DNA encoding PAP elicits CTL.

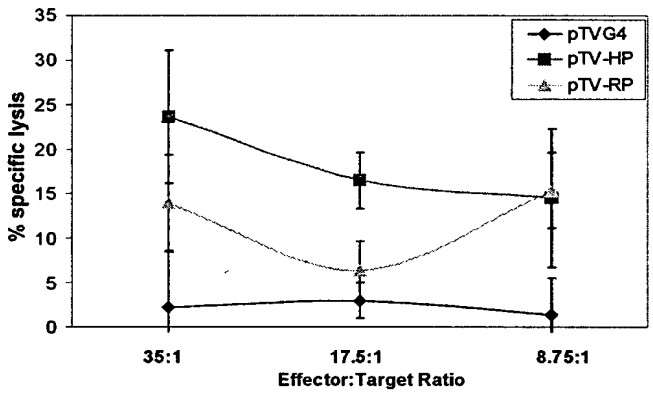

Figure 2